

pastor, the Reverend H. Shirley Clanton, was assigned to Lane on August 2, 1998.

Mr. Speaker, the Lane Memorial Christian Methodist Episcopal Church is a beacon of light and hope in this city. I ask this body to join me in celebrating its rich history and traditional of spiritual, civic, and social activism.

**HONORING PRIVATE FIRST CLASS  
BERNARD McADAMS III**

**HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1998*

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to a young man from my district who made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty. Bernard McAdams was proudly serving his country at Suwon Air Base as a member of the First 43rd Air Defense Artillery Battalion, south of Seoul, South Korea. In less than two years in the military, McAdams won commendations for sharpshooting, bravery, and leadership. Yet, his ultimate act of leadership ultimately cost him his life.

Last month, Private McAdams was assisting civilians amidst torrential rains on the Korean peninsula when he and two other soldiers were killed in a mudslide. However, while these great forces of nature were able to sweep him away from his family and friends, no power exists that can ever rob us of the sprint that he left behind. A graduate of Penfield High School near Rochester, New York, Bernard McAdams was known for his kindness, his intelligence, and his generosity. He grew up participating in activities such as the Boy Scouts, and Jack and Jill of America, a volunteer service club. He was a lover of Shakespeare, history, sports and art. In particular, many will remember him for his skill and interest in cartooning. Private McAdams was also a man of faith who was known for often reading and re-reading the Bible.

Mr. Speaker, the people who knew Private First Class Bernard McAdams III will forever be touched by the short time that he had in this world. This young man died as he lived, as a hero and as a role model. I send my condolences to his family and on behalf of my colleagues, offer my thanks and admiration for representing this nation with honor and dignity.

**INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION  
TO MODIFY THE TAX ON COM-  
MERCIAL AVIATION FOR ISLAND  
AIRPORTS**

**HON. RICHARD E. NEAL**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1998*

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today Congressman DELAHUNT and I are introducing legislation to modify the tax on commercial aviation to and from airports located on sparsely populated islands. Senator CHAFFEE has introduced companion legislation in the Senate.

The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 replaced the 10 percent airline ticket tax with a combination ticket tax and per passenger segment charge. Under prior law, domestic air pas-

senger transportation was subject to an excise tax equal to 10 percent of the amount of the ticket price. The new formula, which is gradually phased-in, is a combination of a 7.5 percent excise tax on the price of a ticket and a fixed fee of \$3 per segment.

Congress enacted a new formula to ensure a long-term stable funding source for the Airport and Airway Trust Fund. The formula was changed to reflect a user-based approach to pay for the use of FAA service and facilities. This new formula has resulted in inequities for short distance flights between an island and the mainland. When fully phased-in, the new tax formula could represent as much as 18 percent of the ticket price of a short distance flight to an island.

Short distance flights between islands and a mainland make little demand on Air Traffic Control (ATC) services as these flights do not use ATC centers, and rarely use departure or arrival control. These short island flights usually are transferred from the departure control tower to the destination control tower.

Air and ferry transportation provide islands with a vital link to the mainland for shopping, employment, health care and other needs. For these communities, air and ferry service maintain a delicate balance, where both are needed to meet the communities' needs for mainland access.

The new formula is harsh on island communities and for this reason, the legislation I am introducing will provide more equitable tax treatment for short distance flights to and from islands. This legislation would modify the tax to allow island airports to pay a 10 percent excise tax instead of the new formula which includes a segment fee. The legislation defines an island airport as an airport located on an island with population of 20,000 or less, 400,000 or fewer commercial passengers departing by air from such airport, and 50 percent or more of the initial flight segments of such commercial passengers are 100 miles or less.

I urge my colleagues to review this legislation and to consider addressing the inequities that were created by the new ticket tax formula.

**TRIBUTE TO CATHLEEN KEN-  
NEDY—OUTSTANDING COMMU-  
NITY COLLEGE PROFESSOR OF  
THE YEAR**

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1998*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating my constituent and a fellow educator, Professor Cathleen Kennedy of the College of San Mateo, for her extraordinary dedication to teaching, her commitment to students, and her innovative teaching methods.

Recently, Mr. Speaker, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching named Professor Kennedy the Outstanding Community College Professor of the Year as a mark of her high achievement. Professor Kennedy was selected from among more than 500 faculty members nominated by colleges and universities across our country in the U.S. Professors of the Year program—the only na-

tional award program which recognizes college professors for their teaching.

As a former professional computer systems consultant, Professor Cathleen Kennedy left consulting to serve as a role model and help others achieve their dreams. She encourages her students to envision themselves as future programmers or engineers. By persuading the Network Professional Association and several corporations to help develop an on-campus Networking Technologies Lab, Professor Kennedy has provided her students the opportunity to access the latest computer hardware and software and allowed them to work with experienced professionals on the newest technologies. Among her other numerous accomplishments, Professor Kennedy also adapted an introductory computer science course for distance learning, providing multimedia materials and support for students through voicemail, e-mail, and the World Wide Web.

Mr. Speaker, Professor Cathleen Kennedy is a teacher who exemplifies the ideals of innovation and selflessness. She is truly the Outstanding Community College Professor of this nation. The College of San Mateo as well as all of San Mateo County are greatly rewarded by her presence and by the ideals of higher education that she represents so admirably. I urge my colleagues to join me in extending to her our best wishes and congratulations for her outstanding achievement.

**HONORING THE AMERICAN  
MUSLIM COMMUNITY**

**HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1998*

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak for one minute about American Muslim involvement in our Nation's political process. Participation is a fundamental requirement for the strength of our democracy, so it is gratifying when I see a community making such great strides toward becoming politically active. The American Muslim community is drawing strength from their common interests to bring issues of concern to the forefront.

This summer, I had the pleasure of attending the American Muslim Council's (AMC) 7th Annual National Convention. The AMC was established in 1990 to provide a fair and accurate picture of the American Muslim community to policy makers. The theme of the convention was "Strengthening Our Common Ground." I was amazed at the diversity of this gathering. The attendees were from a wide variety of backgrounds with their American citizenship and religion as their common bonds. Important issues on their agenda included protection of Muslim families from harassment, media abuse, and obstacles for Muslim students in public schools.

I would like to bring your attention to an article by Larry Witham that recently appeared in the Washington Times. It aptly describes the Muslim community's quest to become more active in local and national politics.

The article explains that although many American Muslims are still absent from civic and political activities, increased involvement of the community has begun to make a positive difference. American Muslims have been

instrumental in electing candidates to State and Federal offices. Community members have begun to occupy visible positions themselves, as chaplains in the military and as law enforcement officials.

I move to insert the Washington Times article "Muslims urged to play part in politics" from June 28, 1998 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to honor the value American Muslim participation adds to our political system.

It greatly concerns me, that in a nation that prides itself on religious freedom and values religious diversity, that many American Muslims are stereotyped by the media and even government officials as terrorists or likely terrorists. The vast majority of American Muslims embody the American Dream, are loyal to our flag, and are substantial contributing members to our communities. I am proud to represent so many Muslims and proud of their achievements in our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in commending the American Muslim community for their efforts to become more politically involved. Their increasingly active community serves as a wonderful example to all Americans.

**MUSLIMS URGED TO PLAY PART IN POLITICS  
END OF ISOLATION IS CALLED A MUST**  
(By Larry Witham)

As a politically-conscious Muslim, M.M. Ali shows up at both Democratic and Republican meetings in Northern Virginia but finds himself "the lone person from my part of the world."

The absence of Muslims from civic and political life may still be the rule in the United States, except where they make up a large voting block, speakers said at the annual national meeting yesterday of the American Muslim Council (AMC).

"It is unwise, as some of us do, to live in islands of isolation," Mr. Ali told the event, which drew nearly 1,000 participants from across the country. "Mainstreaming is the only viable way to rise up and be counted."

A main focus of the second annual Washington meeting of the council, formed in 1990 as the leading policy and lobbying group for Muslims, is to encourage more political involvement and to fight defamation.

Muslims now serve as chaplains in the military, one is a state senator in North Carolina, and others work for the FBI and attorneys general. Politicians, moreover, go to their mosques and write resolutions to recognize their festivals.

Yet the financially based political clout of other minorities—such as Jews, Greeks, Hispanics and blacks—is not yet a tool of an estimated 5 million Muslims nationwide, divided roughly in half between immigrants and blacks.

Khalil Munir, a former congressional staffer, said he witnessed how lack of money prompted three lawmakers he campaigned for in Brooklyn, N.Y., to overlook voters of the Islamic faith.

"When election time came, they knew they did not have to be accountable to the Muslim people," he said.

He and other speakers said Muslims must pool their money, earmark it for favorite lawmakers, do volunteer work and serve the community in civic roles.

One success story, said Randa Fagmy, a foreign policy and legal affairs aide for Sen. Spencer Abraham, Michigan Republican, was his narrow election victory on a Muslim swing vote.

Mr. Abraham, the only Arab-American in the Senate, was bolstered by a registration campaign among Muslims and a telephone

network that urged them to vote on Election Day, she said.

"Encourage your kids to go into politics as a profession," Mrs. Fahmy said.

New Jersey's 350,000 Muslim families also were instrumental in electing one local official and one senator in recent years, said Morad About Sabe, president of the Arab American League of Voters of the state.

"It's time for the Muslim community to produce its own candidates from within," Mr. Sabe said, noting that such civic involvement must start with the second generation at an early age.

While one political concern of Muslim activists may be U.S. foreign policy toward their homelands, the priority at the AMC meeting was protection of Muslim families from harassment, media abuse or obstacles in public schools.

On Friday, FBI Director Louis Freeh was scheduled to address the group at a meeting in the Hart Senate Office Building, but he canceled and instead sent Brekke Tron, head of the FBI's civil rights program.

"I was not satisfied with the director not showing up," AMC Secretary Abdurahman Alamoudi said. He acknowledged the tension between FBI efforts to stop terrorism and American Muslim concerns about suffering from guilt by association.

Despite the director's absence, "we broke the myth of the FBI in our Muslim community," Mr. Alamoudi said. "The public meeting was a milestone."

After Mr. Tron gave a presentation on FBI enforcement ethics and efforts to work with all ethnic groups, three Muslim representatives recounted cases in which law enforcement agents violated the civil rights of that group.

**THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE  
PROCESS**

**HON. LOIS CAPPS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1998*

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, last week, Jews all over the world celebrated the most solemn day of their religious calendar, Yom Kippur. After twenty-four hours of fasting, prayer, and reflection, the shofar is sounded and worshippers call out, "Next Year in Jerusalem." I know that I speak for my constituents and all Americans—Jews and non Jews alike—who fervently hope that the coming year will bring peace in Jerusalem and throughout the Middle East.

Achieving peace between Israel and the Palestinians and neighboring Arab states is clearly in U.S. national interest. A stable Middle East will not only reduce military risks, but will enhance the economic vitality of the region and indeed the world. A failed peace process, sadly, will bring economic disruptions, terrorism, and even war. We simply cannot allow the enemies of peace to prevail.

Mr. Speaker, it is a historical reality that active, direct U.S. involvement, at the highest levels, is an indispensable ingredient to Middle East peace. This was especially true when the Camp David Accords led to a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. U.S. leadership also helped Israel and the Palestinians begin implementing the historic Oslo accord.

Over the past several months, the progress made at Oslo has slowed. That is why I was very heartened that the Administration has in-

tensified its work on this issue. Under U.S. auspices, Prime Minister Netanyahu and Chairman Arafat met on September 28. At this meeting, it appears that significant progress was made toward resolving the remaining differences that are keeping the parties from concluding the next agreement. And it is clear that this important step forward occurred because the President has again made a Middle East peace agreement one of his foremost foreign policy priorities.

Mr. Speaker, as this session of Congress races to a close, I urge my colleagues to support the Middle East peace process. I hope my colleagues will join me in encouraging the President to continue his active involvement. I also hope that Members of Congress will urge both Israel and the Palestinians to avoid unilateral actions which could disrupt the thoughtful negotiations that seem to be headed toward an important breakthrough.

**COMPETITION IN THE ELECTRONIC  
MARKETPLACE**

**HON. STEVE LARGENT**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 5, 1998*

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, within the next few weeks, a lawsuit filed by the U.S. Department of Justice and 20 state attorneys general to protect competition in the electronic marketplace will go to trial.

The decision in this matter may define the development of the digital economy. And apart from the upcoming trial, Congress may be required to sort through the issues raised in this case, either in legislation or through additional hearing. In a month when Members of Congress are faced with many other critical issues, we should pay close attention to these proceedings.

It is the interest of the American people for the Internet—the most important new marketplace to come along in decades—to develop in an atmosphere that promotes innovation by the thousands of software and online service companies across America.

These electronic entrepreneurs have been one of the driving forces in the prolonged period of economic growth we have enjoyed in recent years. While I am usually a strong advocate for keeping the government out of the marketplace, there is too much at stake in the future of the Internet to run the risk that innovation will be stifled.

Mistakes made today in maintaining competition could provide the justification down the road for unnecessary government regulation. Our economy and the public will be better served if these concerns are addressed today through efforts that fall short of regulation. While we should not rush to final judgement before a trial has been held, there is clearly ample reason for the Justice Department case to go forward.

We are a nation governed by laws, not emotions. And regardless of the feelings some of us may have toward certain companies or the Department of Justice, we must make sure that our laws are being followed, and that the public interest is being protected.

The scheduled trial is necessary to ensure that the law is being followed and that electronic commerce will continue to develop to